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MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free
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40 YEARS THE STANDARD

THE BRANDON MAIL.

Thursday, January 2, 1896.

MANITOBA'S SECOND REPLY.

IMPOSSIBLE TO RE-ESTABLISH SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

Full Text of the Government's Answer to the Rejoinder from Ottawa-Separate School System Positively and Definitely Rejected.

The Manitoba government have sent their reply to the second school order of the Dominion Government.

The following is the copy of a report of a committee of the Executive Council, approved by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor on December 21st, 1895.

On the recommendation of the Honorable the Attorney-General, the committee advise that the report annexed hereto be approved. Certified.

C. GRABERN, Clerk Executive Council.

Winipeg, Man., Dec. 21, 1895.

Hon. Mr. Greenway in the Chair.

To His Honor the Lieutenant Governor in Council:

May it please Your Honor, The undersigned has the honor to submit for the consideration of council the following:

That he has had under consideration the order-in-council relating to the educational system of the Province of Manitoba, approved by His Excellency the Governor-General on the twenty-seventh day of July, 1895.

The apparent intention of the said document among other things is to invite action on the part of the authorities of the province to remedy alleged grievances of the Roman Catholic population in relation to education, but the exact nature of the action which is invited is not specifically stated, and must be gathered from certain expressions to be found in the order-in-council in connection with the well known facts of the case.

Attention may be drawn to the following extracts:

"It is believed by the sub-committee that the religious opinions and rights which have been recognized in the judgment of the judicial committee of the Imperial Privy Council could be sufficiently met by the local legislature without impairing the efficiency or proper conduct, management and regulation of the public schools."

The expression, "religious opinions and rights" evidently refers to the contention that the Roman Catholic people of the province are entitled to special privileges in regard to education.

In another portion of the order-in-council may be found the following:

"The government has therefore decided not to ask parliament to deal with remedial legislation during the present session. A communication will be sent to the Manitoba government on the subject with a view of ascertaining whether the government is disposed to make a settlement of the question which will be reasonably satisfactory to the minority of that province without making it necessary to call into requisition the powers of the Dominion parliament. A session of the present parliament will be called together to meet not later than the first Thursday of January next. If by that time the Manitoba government fails to make a satisfactory arrangement to remedy the grievances of the minority, the Dominion government will be prepared at the next session of parliament to introduce and press to a conclusion such legislation as will afford an adequate measure of relief to the said minority, based upon the lines of the judgment of the privy council and the remedial order of the 21st March, 1895."

The above extracts taken in connection with the history of the question at issue, and the expressed views of those who claim to represent the minority, leave no room for doubt that the remedy or relief sought for is the re-establishment in some form of state-aided separate schools. Whether the proposal is to place such separate schools in effect under clerical control, as were the Catholic schools prior to 1870, does not appear. It is, however, reasonably certain that no concession which does not admit the principle of such separate schools and embody the same in the educational statutes of the province will be regarded as an adequate measure of relief or as a solution of the difficulty. If this conclusion be correct, and it is submitted that no other conclusion can be deduced, any present consideration of suggested concessions other than the restoration of separate schools may be dismissed as being irrelevant to the issue. The order-in-council in question may in effect be stated to be a declaration that the advisers of His Excellency the Governor-General have as a matter of educational policy decided upon the re-establishment of state-aided separate schools for the Roman Catholic minority, that it is desired by His Excellency's advisers that such policy shall be adopted and carried into effect by the government and legislature of Manitoba, and that should such policy not be so adopted and carried into effect the parliament of Canada will be forthwith asked to override the wishes of the people of the province, its legislature and government, and re-establish such separate schools by Dominion legislation.

The issue is, therefore, very clearly defined.

Upon the above declaration of the policy and intention of His Excellency's advisers certain observations may not improperly be made.

It has been held by the judicial committee of the privy council that the present educational statutes of Manitoba are constitutionally valid. The more recent decision of the same court in no way weakens or impairs the force of the former decision, which stands as an authoritative declaration that the said statutes which abolished separate schools are constitutional, and, therefore, that such separate schools are not guaranteed to the minority by the constitution.

The legislative assembly of the province has repeatedly declared itself to be resolved in its determination to maintain the principle of the present educational law.

The people of the province in the general election held during the year 1892 were expressly asked to pronounce upon the same principle with the result that all parties joined in declarations of their determination to uphold it.

The decision of the judicial committee of the privy council in the case, which

was referred to the supreme court of Canada by the government of the Dominion, has in many quarters been misapprehended. Its entire scope and effect so far as the parliament or government of Canada, or the legislature or government of Manitoba are concerned, is to declare and define the powers of the government-general-in-council and the parliament of Canada as in the exercise of appellate functions.

It is respectfully affirmed that the judicial committee of the privy council did not declare how the power of the government or of parliament ought to be exercised, nor did the said court possess any authority to take such a declaration. The function of the court was to declare the constitutional powers of the government and parliament and not their policy. The action to be taken in the exercise of such powers is purely a matter of state-aided policy to be decided in the last resort by the people of Canada and not by a court of law.

The question of relief to the minority, therefore, came before the governor-general-in-council, and will now come before parliament as a question of policy to be decided upon its educational merits, subject always to the well recognized principle that the central authority ought not to interfere with a province, except in a case of the most urgent necessity.

The governor-general-in-council was in no way bound by the constitution to make a proper inquiry into the facts of the case, or to grant the prayer of the appellants in whole or in part, nor is parliament now bound by the constitution, expressly or impliedly, to give effect to the remedial order in whole or in part.

The fact being clear, it is submitted with confidence that no sufficient ground has been established for interference in our educational affairs by the government or parliament of the Dominion.

The remedy sought to be applied is fraught with great danger to the principle of provincial autonomy. An independent consideration of the subject, as well as the recognized constitutional practice in analogous cases clearly indicate that it should only be made use of as a last resort, and after the clearest possible case has been made out. It is obvious that so drastic a proceeding as the coercion of a province in order to impose upon it a policy repugnant to the declared wishes of its people can only be justified by clear and unmistakable proof of flagrant wrong doing on the part of the provincial authority.

In the present case there has been no wrong committed by the provincial authorities. It is merely maintained by the legislature that the law complained of is founded on the principle of equal justice to every section of the community, and so confident was that body of the fairness and justice of its position that in reply to the remedial order it challenged an impartial inquiry into the facts of the case.

The judgment of the court holding that the minority have a grievance does not in any way invalidate the moral force of a law which has been passed. The legal grievance referred to in the judgment consisted in the abolition of a privilege heretofore enjoyed irrespective of whether the privilege was founded on race and nationality or not, and is not to be derived therefrom that the privilege ought to be restored. Whether such privilege should be restored or not is a question of public policy.

The House which have impelled the advisers of His Excellency to decide without investigation upon the re-establishment of separate schools for the Roman Catholic minority in Manitoba have not been made aware of the government or legislature of the province, and it is respectfully affirmed that a full and careful consideration of the whole subject fails to disclose any sufficient reason for the adoption of such policy.

It is respectfully recommended that so far as the government of Manitoba is concerned, the proposal to establish a system of separate schools in any form be positively and definitely rejected, and that the principle of a uniform non-sectarian public school system be adhered to.

It is further recommended that the order-in-council of July 27th, 1895, with the reply of Your Honor's government thereto be laid before the legislative assembly of the province with all convenient despatch at the next ensuing session thereof.

It may be pointed out that the legal position in regard to the proposed remedial legislation is far from clear. It has repeatedly been declared according to the recommendations that remedial legislation does not necessarily mean that the remedial order will be literally followed, or that the system of separate schools which existed prior to 1870, will be restored. It would appear reasonable to conclude that no one could seriously contemplate the restoration of that system. Yet if remedial legislation in any other form than literal confirmation of the remedial order be introduced, a grave doubt arises as to the competency of parliament to pass such legislation, the same being first submitted to the legislature of the province.

On the other hand any proposed measure would require to be in accord with the order of the Governor-General-in-Council, so that the first step required would be to amend the remedial order. Whether any power exists to amend or rescind the remedial order is also a subject of some doubt.

It is a matter of regret that the invitation extended by the legislative assembly to make a proper inquiry into the facts of the case has not been accepted, but that, as above stated, the advisers of His Excellency have declared their policy without investigation. It is equally a matter of regret that parliament is apparently about to be asked to legislate without investigation. It is with all deference submitted that such a course seems to be quite incapable of reasonable justification, and must create the conviction that the educational interests of the people of the province of Manitoba are being dealt with in a hostile and premeditated way by a tribunal whose members have not approached the subject in a judicial spirit or taken the proceedings necessary to enable them to form a proper opinion upon the merits of the question.

The reply asked for by the privy council to the remedial order, should in the opinion of the undersigned, be again earnestly invited and in the event of the invitation being accepted, the scope of the inquiry should be sufficiently wide to embrace all available facts relating to the past or present school systems.

The desire of the legislature and government of the province throughout the whole course of the proceedings has been with the enactment of the statutes of 1890, has been to provide the best possible means of education for the children

of our citizens. To that end every possible effort has been put forth and every possible pecuniary sacrifice made in order that there might be established a school system based upon sound principles and equipped and administered in accordance with approved modern educational methods. Though very much remains to be accomplished, it may be fairly asserted that a reasonable measure of success has attended the efforts which have thus been put forth. In amending the law from time to time, and in administering the system, it is the earnest desire to remedy every well founded grievance and to remove every appearance of inequality or injustice that may be brought to notice. With a view to so doing, the government and the legislature will always be ready to consider any complaint that may be made in a spirit of fairness and conciliation.

It seems, therefore, most reasonable to conclude that by leaving the question to be dealt with the true interests of the minority will be better served than by an attempt to establish a system of separate schools by coercive legislation. Such a system, discredited as it is, will be from the outset crippled by reason of its unpopularity, and will be an ineffective educational equipment and will be an injury rather than a benefit to those whom it is intended to serve.

All of which is respectfully submitted. Dated at the Council Chamber, Winnipeg, this 20th day of December, A.D. 1895.

The News in Brief.

Rev. Mr. Alexander of Brandon, one of the oldest Presbyterian ministers in Canada is dead, aged 90.

Rev. James Whiting, pastor of the Methodist church at Forest, dropped dead recently in his house, aged 65.

Andrew Pattillo, proprietor of the Westcott Sentinel-Review, declines the invitation to assume control of the Montreal Herald.

At the court of sessions at Walkerton County Constable David Manly was dismissed from office for taking money to settle an infraction of law.

A branch Imperial bank of Canada, one of the strongest banks in the Dominion, has opened at Vancouver with A. Jukes, formerly of Brandon, Man., as manager.

Andrew Jeffrey & Sons, wholesale carriage and hardware dealers of Toronto have called a meeting of their creditors. The liabilities are about \$10,000, chiefly to Montreal firms. The assets will likely be about the same.

Wm. Alexander & Co., dry goods merchants of Montreal, have suspended payment. A demand for an assignment was made by Gault Bros. Alexander was formerly in business in Winnipeg. Liabilities are about \$50,000.

The executive committee of several boards of Methodist ministers has decided to notate present appointment of Rev. Dr. Shaw, his duties being transferred to a member of the present staff, with the assistance of an extra junior clerk.

The delivery to Mr. Sattoli of the Zerkette—a small red skull cap—and the conditions of a letter informing him of his elevation to the cardinalate, which are preliminary to the conferring upon him of the Barretts, took place the other day at the Catholic legation at Washington.

Before County Judge Macdonnell, of Toronto, lawyer St. John recently moved for leave to appeal for a new trial for Wm. MacMillan, convicted of setting fire to the Osprey buildings. Macdonnell was of the opinion that the verdict was not justified, and stated that sentence would be passed in a few days.

The steamer Alameda, from San Francisco, brings tidings of the death of Miss Margaret Young, Queen of the Manna group. She came to the throne as the direct descendant of the royal line on the side of her mother, who married Arthur Young, a trader. The queen was 25 years old and had reigned four years.

An entertainment by the high school board of Montreal the other night, Mr. Prof. Shaw, dean of the Methodist college, expressed a hope that the boys would be prepared to stand shoulder to shoulder to resist any invasion from the United States. The boys responded in a body by standing on the chairs and shouting till they were hoarse.

The Canadian Pacific railway announce the trade a leased service from Winnipeg to Portage la Prairie, Brandon, and intermediate points for the conveyance of perishable freight during the winter months. No extra charge beyond the ordinary freight rates is made for the service, which means an express service at freight train rates. The cars leave Winnipeg every Tuesday and Friday.

The funeral of Madame Langervin, mother of Mr. Langervin, Archbishop of St. Boniface, and of Rev. Abbe E. Langervin, vicar of St. Vincent de Paul, took place the other morning at St. Isidore, Que. The chief mourners were M. Langervin and his four sons. The church was filled with people from all the neighboring parishes. Mr. Emard, Bishop of Valleyfield, sang the mass with Rev. Canon Racicot, brother of the deceased, as assistant priest.

The latest developments in connection with the alleged insurance frauds of Whistly county are that Alger, the principal defendant in the affair, is in the United States. He was released on bail, it will be remembered on a charge of fraudulently securing an insurance policy on his wife, then dying and since dead of consumption. While Alger's action is condemned round that neighborhood there is considerable sympathy with him and others whom Mr. Fraser has been treated in order to secure his personal safety.

The independent company of Algoma Rifles at Rat Portage, numbering about 75, officers, non-commissioned officers and men, have received orders from the military authorities at Ottawa to turn in their arms and equipment. This company of volunteers is therefore disbanded.

The government has decided to set apart four townships in the Territories to enable Father Lacombe to carry out his long contemplated project of establishing a settlement of half-breeds.

To an honest man the best possibilities of a place are the advantages it gives of doing good.

TOO WEAK TO WALK.

FRIENDS HAD GIVEN UP HOPE OF RECOVERY.

The Trouble Began With a Cough Which Settled on the Lungs—Subject to Fainting Spells, and at Last Forced to Take to Bed—Restored by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills When All Other Medicines Had Failed.

From L'Impartial, Timbuctoo, P. E. I.

Mr. Dominick P. Chiasone, who lives on the Harper Road, about two miles from the town of Timbuctoo, P. E. I., personally took the trouble to bring before the notice of the editor of L'Impartial, the particulars of the cure of his daughter-in-law, Mrs. A. D. Chiasone, through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The case is certainly a remarkable one, and we cannot do better than give it in Mr. Chiasone's own words. "My son's wife," said he, "has been sick for some seven years past, but previous to that time was a strong healthy person. Just about seven years ago she took a severe cold, which attacked her lungs, and from that time up to the beginning of the past summer her health has been feeble, and at times we despaired of saving her life. It was not her disposition to give up easily, and on some occasions while engaged in household work she would be seized with a fainting spell, which would leave her so weak that she would be confined to her bed for several days in a semi-unconscious state. More than once we thought she was dying. There was a continual numbness in her limbs, and



CAN NOW WALK TO CHURCH.

constant severe pains in her chest which were only eased by a stooping position. Added to this she was troubled with a hacking cough, sometimes so severe at night that she did not obtain more than a few hours sleep. About the end of 1894 we had given up all hopes of her recovery, and the neighbors were of the same opinion. She was reduced to almost a skeleton, and could scarce take any nourishment. She had grown so weak that she could not walk across her bedroom floor without help. We had often heard and read of the great cures effected by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and at this stage, when all else had failed, I urged that they be given a trial, and procured a half dozen boxes. After using them for about three weeks she could walk across her bedroom floor without aid, and from that time on she continued improving in health from day to day. She continued taking the Pink Pills for about four months, with the result that she is now a healthy woman, and it is no trouble for her to walk to church, a distance of two miles, and the grateful praises of herself and friends will always be given Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

The experience of years has proved that there is absolutely no disease due to a vitiated condition of the blood or shattered nerves, that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will not promptly cure, and those who are suffering from such troubles would avoid much misery and save money by promptly resorting to this treatment. Get the genuine Pink Pills every time and do not be persuaded to take an imitation or some other remedy which a dealer, for the sake of the extra profit to himself, may say is "just as good." Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure when other medicines fail.

Consumption follows neglected colds. Norway Pine Syrup cures coughs, asthma, sore throat, bronchitis and lung troubles. Prices 25 and 50c.

W. W. Ogilvie, the miller king, on leaving Winnipeg a few days back said that, in his western tour, he had found a prosperous aspect wherever he had been. "I can assure you Manitoba is all right," were his last words.

For Bronchitis. Gentlemen,—We have used Yellow Oil as a family remedy for Bronchitis with every success. My husband also used it for a long time, but he thought he would never be able to use again, but it is now as well as ever through using Haggard's Yellow Oil.

Mrs. D. G. SEYMOUR, Whitehall P. O., Ont.

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He Admits Several Murders Besides that of Kitty King.

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Almon's Capitalist Suffers Lethal Agency for Six Months from Rheumatism.

We have the privilege of publishing the following letter from one of Almon's wealthiest citizens, Mr. J. K. Cole: "I was completely helpless for six months from rheumatism. I tried every known remedy, without any benefit, and when South American Rheumatic Cure was recommended I secured it, though I must confess I had no faith whatever in it. The first bottle agreeably surprised me, and four bottles cured the disease completely out of my system. It is the very best medicine I have ever taken. I have recommended it to many friends, and I know it has done them great good."

We have more power than will; and it is often by way of excuse to ourselves that we fancy things are impossible.

His Trouble was in the Kidneys.

This was the case with Mr. D. J. Locke of Sherbrooke, Que. He suffered for three years from a complicated case of Kidney and Bladder disease, and spent over one hundred dollars for medical treatment, but never received marked relief until, to use his own words, "I began the use of South American Kidney Cure, when four bottles completely cured me." Kidney disease has fastened its fangs on hundreds of other besides Mr. Locke, but every one can find a cure, effective and speedy, in South American Kidney Cure. In most distressing cases relief is secured in six hours.

TEST OF PERFECT HEALTH.

Thousands of Lives Brought Away Because of Improper Heart Action.

The heart is the hub of the human system. If it is weak or damaged physical pain and mental depression in one shape or another must follow, and those made are suffering various forms of the heart disease. The heart is not doing its full duty. Whenever the heart falters or gives out easily, aches or palpitates it is diseased, and the warning should be heeded. The remedy, of all others, for heart disease, is Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart. To quote Aaron Nichols, of Peterboro', whose wife was cured of twenty years' heart disease by this medicine, "The remedy acts like magic on a diseased heart." With heart disease so prevalent in Canada a bottle ought always to be kept in the house.

Burdock Blood Bitters.

Purifies, renovates and regulates the entire system, thus curing Dyspepsia, Constipation, Sick Headache, Biliousness, Rheumatism, Dropsy, and all diseases of the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels. It also removes all impurities from the system, from a common pimple to the worst scrofulous sore.

The Patrons of Industry of Manchester county, Manitoba, have selected Mr. Gorin Ross as their representative for representation in the local house.

Weak and Tired.

Dear Sir,—I can heartily recommend Milburn's Col. Liver Oil Emulsion. For a long time I felt so weak I could hardly keep up, every little thing tiring me out. I took two bottles and the fatigue and tired feeling left me and has never returned. Mrs. E. CURRIE, Springfield, Ont.

Col. Prior, of Victoria, B. C., has been taken into the Dominion cabinet. In his election, consequent thereupon, he will be opposed by Wm. Templeman.

Pain Fata.

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We should not quarrel rashly with adversities not yet understood, nor overlook the mercies often bound up in them.

In the Family.

Mothers, Fathers and Children all speak in praise of Haggard's Pectoral Balm as the best cure for coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, sore throat, quinsy and all throat troubles. Price 25c.

Of all wild beasts preserve me from a tyrant; and of all fame, from a flatterer.

An Evil Follower.

Consumption follows neglected colds. Norway Pine Syrup cures coughs, asthma, sore throat, bronchitis and lung troubles. Prices 25 and 50c.

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USE
ROYAL CROWN SOAP

LEGISLATURE DISSOLVED

WRITS ISSUED FOR ELECTIONS.

Nominations on January 8. Elections on the 15th—Premier Greenway's Address.

On the afternoon of Saturday, the 21st of December, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor dissolved the Manitoba Legislature and signed the writs for a new election. By these writs the nominations are to take place on January 8, and the polling on January 15. The writs are returnable on January 21, and the House is called for January 24.

With the announcement as above the dailies publish the following address from Premier Greenway to his constituents:

To the Electors of the Electoral Division of Mountain.

Gentlemen:—For the seventh time, during a period extending over a little more than sixteen years I have the honor of soliciting your suffrages. During these years I have been honored with your confidence, and I now appeal to you with greater confidence than before.

The menacing attitude assumed by the Dominion government with reference to the educational legislation of the province has made it necessary to take the sense of the electors upon the question thus forced upon them.

On the 21st of March, last, the Dominion Privy Council hastily issued a remedial order, which commanded the legislature of Manitoba to restore the separate school system as it existed prior to 1870. To this the legislature declined to assent. On the 5th day of July, last, the Honorable Mr. Foster, speaking for the Dominion government, in the House of Commons, stated that a communication would be sent to the Manitoba government, in the event of a refusal, a session of the Dominion Parliament would be called to meet not later than the first Thursday of January next, when the Dominion government would introduce and press to a conclusion such legislation as would afford an adequate measure of relief, based upon the lines of the judgment of the Imperial Privy Council and the remedial order of the 21st of March, 1894.

A similar communication was made about the same time in the Senate by Sir Mackenzie Bowell, the premier of the Dominion. From the utterances of the members of the Dominion cabinet and from the facts known to all who have watched the controversy, it is clear that nothing short of a separate denominational system of schools will be accepted as an adequate measure of relief.

To the communication forwarded in pursuance of the above announcements by the Dominion government on the 5th of July last, inviting the Manitoba government to take such action as would remedy the alleged grievances of the minority, we have replied definitely and positively rejecting the proposal to re-establish separate schools in any form, and expressing the intention to uphold the present uniform non-sectarian system.

As the Federal Parliament is about to be asked to legislate upon this subject, it is of the utmost importance that the views of the electors of the province should be clearly and unmistakably expressed.

I assert that our people are perfectly competent to deal with their own educational concerns, and I resent the implication that they are incapable of governing the community with justice or a spirit of intolerance. I protest against the proposed action of the Dominion government in inviting parliament to destroy our national school system without investigation and in ignorance of the circumstances.

If your votes are overwhelmingly in favor of the stand taken by the government, there is no doubt that the views of the members of the Dominion parliament will be materially affected thereby, and coercive legislation may be altogether averted.

In comparison with this momentous issue other questions which have hitherto been much discussed have for the present taken a secondary position in the public mind. I might, however, point out that my government has continued to administer the financial affairs of the province with prudence and economy. Constant attention has been given to ameliorating the condition of the farmers, and to developing and diversifying our great agricultural industries. The encouragement of dairying, both by financial assistance and otherwise, has been the subject of much care during the past two years, and the results of such encouragement promises to be most gratifying.

On the subject of prohibition of the liquor traffic we have pursued a consistent course throughout. Our position has always been that we were prepared to enact and enforce prohibitory legislation if the legislature possessed the constitutional power to do so. The question of the power of the legislature has been referred to the courts and the case referred is now under consideration. In so far as we shall be held to possess prohibitory powers we shall, if returned to power, proceed to exercise the same without delay.

The subject of lower freight rates has engaged our attention from time to time during the past seven years. A measure of success has attended our efforts but the rates are still greater than our farmers can afford to pay. The facts regarding this subject were brought out through our efforts at the late sitting of the freight rates commission. We propose continuing to address ourselves to this problem until it is satisfactorily solved.

I ask you in conclusion to remember that the main issue upon which you are to pronounce is a most important one. Shall the people of Manitoba submit without protest to unjust and overbearing treatment? Shall provincial autonomy be practically abandoned? Shall our national system be destroyed? These are the questions, gentlemen, which you are required to answer by the exercise of your franchise.

I have the honor to be gentlemen, your most obedient servant.

THOMAS GREENWAY.

producers will be held next month to discuss and decide on details. Mr. J. E. Daves, who is one of the active promoters of the enterprise, stated that the object of the board is to facilitate the collection and sale of dairy produce. At present buyers find it expensive travelling through the country buying small quantities of milk and cheese here and there in order to make up car load lots, and it is to obviate this expense that leads to the idea of centralizing the trade by forming a board in Winnipeg. The board will have proper storage facilities, and will have "market days" twice a month, which will be known to the Eastern and Old Country buyers. As the factories and country merchants accumulate stock, they can ship it promptly to the board's warehouse, where it will be cared for free of charge, providing the consignor is a member of the board, and it will be subject to his orders or the orders of a local representative. Buyers can go to the warehouse and buy in car load lots at once, and as they have saved the expenses of travelling, etc., they will be able to give the producer the benefit of this saving. The expense of the board will be met by membership fees, the same as the grain exchange, and a person will have to secure the privilege of buying and selling through the agency of the organization. A system similar to this has been established at Sydney, N.S.W., where the conditions for collecting and shipping dairy produce and fruit is similar to the conditions in this province.

CATHEDRAL'S SHAKY SPIRE.

The tallest in England—its base spreading dangerously.

The report of Sir Arthur Blomfield, A.R.A., upon the condition of the celebrated spire at Salisbury Cathedral, has been calculated to cause anxiety, if not alarm. It is quite evident, from that report, that the dangerous symptoms which threatened this beautiful structure some centuries ago, and which were completely overcome by a system of "girding" and "bracing" then adopted, have begun to reappear, and that the threat of the bending walls of the spire is again facing the straight walls of the choir, which, if not attended to immediately, may lead to danger, if not disaster. With the experience of Chichester, Peterborough, Magyore, and Seville before us, it is not likely that the spire for future centuries the necessary repairs will remain unexecuted.

Although the tower and spire of the cathedral appear so admirably suited to the building that we could not imagine the church without them, it is most distinctly a fact, that no portion of the original design. The cathedral, which is nearly all of the same date, was completed (except the tower and spire) in 1258. The center tower then erected was probably a single story, and a spire like that of Oxford Cathedral. The bells were suspended in an isolated campanile, which stood about 100 feet from the west front. This spire, which was pulled down in 1790, when it was pulled down, became the "wise men" of that day thought it interrupted the view of the cathedral. But as it was built by the same men who erected the cathedral itself, and was expressing the intention to uphold the present uniform non-sectarian system.

As the Federal Parliament is about to be asked to legislate upon this subject, it is of the utmost importance that the views of the electors of the province should be clearly and unmistakably expressed.

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ABOUT COMMON SPICES.

Ginger is said often to relieve sea sickness. Santal pepper is said to be the cheapest.

The nutmeg tree is a native of the Moluccas. The ginger plant grows from 2 to 3 feet high. A preserve is made from young roots of ginger. The nutmeg is the seed of a tree of the laurel family. The fruit of the nutmeg is often made into a sweetmeat. Ten varieties of plants are known to produce black pepper. The red pepper plant belongs to the deadly nightshade family. Cinnamon is the inner bark of a tree of the laurel family. Cardamom has of excellent quality are grown in Germany. The ordinary red pepper has long been used as a medicine. The clove is a product of a tree belonging to the myrtle family. The strips of cinnamon bark are usually about 4 inches long. The clove plant is believed to be a native of the Moluccas Islands. Pepper has always been regarded as a tonic and stimulant to digestion. Anise seed cordial is made of anise seed, alcohol, and angelica.

FOR A LITTLE GIRL.

Of dotted crepon. The skirt has plain front, the sides and back laid in plaits; three blue antrax velvet rosettes trim the bottom of the front. Full blouse, cuffed, with pointed yoke and deep collar of blue satin faced with gullure antique, and finished with a row of buttons.



For school children. Beautiful dress material is worn by children of all ages. The little one just out of baby dresses is fitted out with high-colored plaids that delight her heart, while the more mature girl chooses the more demure shades of blue and green for her school dress. Other hats are in vogue, walking shape, with wide band and bow at the side. More dressy hats are in wide shapes covered with velvet or cloth, and ornamented with ostrich tips and pom-poms.

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PROVINCIAL ELECTION CANDIDATES.

Below will be found a table giving the constituencies in Manitoba and the individuals mentioned as candidates in connection therewith:

CONSTITUENCY.	GOVERNMENT.	OPPOSITION.	FATHER.	INDEPENDENT.
Avondale	R. Dickie	James Hartney		
Beaumont	R. C. Knapp	J. A. Davidson	W. E. S. Sargent	
Birtle	Chas. J. Mickle			
Brandon City	Charles Adams	W. A. Macdonald		
Carleton	A. Dalg	Roger Marion		M. Jerome
Cypress	T. A. Burrows	Ashton Andrews		
Dupplin		Glen Campbell		
Emerson	Geo. Christie	J. F. Frame	W. Crosby	
Killarney	J. J. Bird	D. H. McFadden	Gavin Ross	
Lakeland	F. M. Young	Alex. Murray		
Lorne	J. G. Rutherford			
Manitowish	T. Pare	R. G. O'Malley		
Manitowish	R. H. Myers			
Manitowish	Major Mulvey	A. E. Martin		
Manitowish	Hon. T. Greenway			
Manitowish	Geo. Rogers	R. F. Lyons	W. G. Rogers	
Manitowish	Hon. C. Sifton			
Manitowish	Hon. R. Watson	W. J. Cooper		
Manitowish	Hon. J. McLaughlin			
Manitowish	S. J. Jackson	J. M. Toombs		
Manitowish	E. Winkler	C. Peiper		
Manitowish	A. S. Crear			Jas. Fisher
Manitowish	Capt. Jonasson	B. L. Baldwinson		J. E. P. Brown
Manitowish	H. C. Graham	Joseph Lawson		
Manitowish	Thos. H. Smith			
Manitowish	John Hettie	Wm. Miller		
Manitowish	Thos. L. Johnson			
Manitowish	Hon. J. McLaughlin			
Manitowish	P. C. McIntyre			
Manitowish	Hon. Cameron			
Manitowish	Geo. Main	A. P. Roblin		

Present member. Represented at present by Jas. Forsyth. T. H. Kellie is now member. Vacant. Represented now by R. Ironside. F. W. Coleclough now member. A Now represented by H. Armstrong.

of such of stone and gelatinous deposit in the middle of that time-honored receptacle. I went to the well to draw some fresh water, and the old cask bucket was just as slimy, just as green and just as covered with sediment as was the water pail. It was not exactly the thing to tell the family that their careless habits were in danger of costing them their lives, but all the same I wanted to do it. I slyly cleaned out the bucket and water pail before I was satisfied to use the water to mix medicine for my patient. I would have enjoyed a microscopic examination of the coating of the inside of that pail just as how many microbes, bacteria, infusoria, beetles, etc., there were to the square inch. I am sure that if you do it is not always easy to exercise proper care in regard to such matters, and from force of habit, people come to be indifferent about them, many times because they are unaware of the danger that threatens from such sources. —London Telegram.

The nutmeg plant has never been successfully grown beyond the limits of the tropics. Caraway seeds are grown for the market in many parts of Europe and South England. The cinnamon gardens of Ceylon produce from 350 to 500 pounds of this spice per acre. In Marseilles imitation nutmegs were formerly made from bran, clay and nutmeg refuse. The cinnamon tree grows to a height of 30 or 40 feet. It is believed to be a native of Ceylon. Malabar pepper is said to bring the highest price in the great pepper markets of the world. The leaves, and even the bark, of the nutmeg tree are said to have the fragrance of the seed. The anise seed plant grows spontaneously in most of the countries around the Mediterranean. Cinnamon was brought to Greece and Rome before the time of Christ by Arabian merchants. The fruit of the nutmeg tree is about the size of a peach, to which it bears a strong resemblance. The nutmeg tree begins to bear in the seventh or eighth year, and lives seventy to eighty years.

It is possible, have a dress for a school-girl that can be kept especially for rainy days and snowstorms. There are waterproof fabrics which are excellent for this purpose, or an old dress may be utilized, if preferred.

For coasting, there is nothing better than the divided skirt made of waterproof material in dark colors. This should be made full enough to allow for tucking in the regular dress skirt and petticoats, for even with a short dress the bottom of the skirt will often be wet and dribbled from dragging on the snow. With the long coat, these divided skirts will not be noticeable.

Snow boots that come high up on the leg are better for most days in winter than the long rubber boots. The latter are very apt to make the feet cold and induce chilblains, while the snow boots, if worn over the regular boot, with leggings, will provide for warm, comfortable feet in the coldest weather.

Purchase a heavy double mitten for the girls' out-door sport rather than the light single one that is usually sold for that purpose, and if it does not come up high on the wrist, crochet or knit a piece for lengthening it, as it is important to keep the wrists warm in cold weather.

Costs for school children from six to fourteen years of age are made long to extend a few inches below the dress skirt; for children over fourteen the short reefer jackets are worn.

Each one of the sum of shanter shape in plaids and plain dark effects are jointly turned up on one side, with one or two quilts through a knot or flat bow. These are usually becoming to all children's faces, and are well adapted to school wear. Other hats are in vogue, walking shape, with wide band and bow at the side. More dressy hats are in wide shapes covered with velvet or cloth, and ornamented with ostrich tips and pom-poms.

The Old Maiden Mower. "It is a wonder to me how the human system resists disease," said an eminent physician and bacteriologist, in a chat on domestic hygiene and sanitation. "I had occasion to make a professional call at a house the other day, and, wanting some water, went to the family pail to get it. The pail was nearly empty, and as I tipped it up to see the condition of its contents, a spasm of nausea struck me. It is perfectly safe to say that there was a quar-

THE BRIDE AND GROOM.

How a Wedding in High Life Was Celebrated.

There was a wedding on the avenue the other night. It was not a grand wedding—indeed it was a very simple one, considering that the groom was a very successful young business man and the bride was not a millionaire's daughter. "There were no attendants," the society editor said, "and one could almost see the reporter nose up at this damaging statement. The decorations were not especially elaborate; the bride's costume called forth few adjectives; and though a governor and a senator or two were among the invited guests, there seemed to be little material for the newsgatherer in the modest wedding, or in the quiet "going away" of the bridal couple.

Hundreds of persons who ordinarily care nothing for the society columns caught the headline and read every word of the brief account with eager eyes, and in many a humble home a "God bless them" was spoken by the husband to society's forms of congratulation.

In a city hospital two young girls lay stretched on cots, smiling into each other's faces, and forgetting for a moment the hours of pain through which they had passed.

"So she is married," said one. "I wonder if she'll still come here on Sunday afternoons. The weeks never seem so long to me if I can hear her sing and she'll find her new life beautiful."

"I shall always love her," the other said. "This world would be heaven, even with all the pain, if there were more like her in it."

A crowd of newsmen and bookshacks gathered on the corner, discussed the society event with as much relish as if they had been members of the most fashionable club in the city.

"He's the real kind, he is," said one. "We are in luck for he ain't a gaiter to forget us—not he."

It was the bridegroom of whom he spoke, and they were all members of his Sunday school class.

In their room on the avenue, after the guests had departed, father, mother and sister met together in a tender embrace. "If he is only worthy of our darling," they said.

Meanwhile, on a lonely hearthstone a white-haired mother, kind and prayed, "Father, guard and keep them both, and help her to make him as happy as he has made me—my only son, my well-beloved." It was a wedding in high life, after all.

"Sally in Our Alley." The famous "Sally in Our Alley" is a song the history of which has been preserved for us by the writer himself, the noted Henry Carey. He was much of a Bohemian, and got many subjects for songs and poems while strolling about the streets. One day he happened to notice a shoemaker's apprentice who was giving himself his sweetheart an outing. He took her to the puppet shows and the flying chairs, thence to a pousse, where he treated her to a feast of buns, cakes, gummies of hares, beef and bottled beer. Then came more shows, a ride on the river and a dance to wind up the afternoon. Carey had nothing better to do than to follow this interesting pair about. Amused with the naive courtship, spent the afternoon observing them. Returning to his lodgings, the idea occurred to him that the "pretence" love-making ought to be put on a good basis, and he fell to work and before he went to bed he had composed the greater part of the song now bearing the name. It was at first received with ridicule, and Carey, being a modest young fellow, was well-nigh crushed by the laughter of his acquaintances at his unique production, but in spite of their sarcasm the song became popular in London, and in a few weeks was heard on every corner and every street. Nor did it make its way only among the rude, for it caught the fancy also of the polite and was even heard "at court," a fact that gave an immense impetus to its popularity. Its naturalness was its recommendation, for as a poem it has little grace, but as a picture of innocence and love in low life it is inimitable. The melody to which it was originally sung was composed by Carey, and remained popular for nearly thirty years, when some one set the words to an old English tune, called "The Country Lass," and this is the only melody now known, that by Carey being completely forgotten.

ARE YOU MARRIED?

Or About to Marry? Before You Marry Read These Lines and Remember

That baldness is no disgrace. That few women care for politics. That jealousy is not a proof of love. That the "hodge story" has whiskers. That a long time is not an argument. That boys and girls still like a circus. That the golden rule is a good old rule. That carrying a fowl is one of the fine arts. That there can be no love like the old love. That children's shoes are not indestructible. That there are limits to a woman's credulity. That the landlord loveth a prompt-paying tenant. That the walls of an apartment house have ears. That after all your wife dresses well to please you. That family affairs should never be mixed with your drinks. That you should set the example where there are children. That it may be profitable to get your wife to learn the typewriter. That women, when given a chance, become enthusiastic anglers. That you are not the possessor of the only palate in the household. That you should keep up your life insurance if you are a poor man. That your wife may grow as tired of "the house" as you do of "the office."

That no woman ever grows too old not to enjoy the gift of cut glass. That it is well to pretend an interest in the contents of "the letter from ma." That a few dollars in the savings bank is comfortable stuff to reflect upon. That no household in which there are growing girls should be without a piano. That women have many things to make them "cranky," and you are one of them. That the man who buys an ice cream freezer is generally called upon to turn it. That letters entrusted to your care are to be mailed, not filed in your inside pocket.

MANITOBA RAILWAY.

A petition is at present being circulated in the city of Winnipeg, praying the Dominion parliament to grant a charter for a company which has as its object the construction of a navigable waterway from Lake Winnipeg to the Hudson Bay. The petition sets forth:

That it is a matter of vital importance to the people of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories that the waterway be opened to the seaboard for the production of the country as soon as possible and that the natural channel for the export of the Canadian Northwest Hudson Bay. Further, rivers and waterways on the basis of Lake Winnipeg and the waters of Hudson Bay can with little artificial development be made navigable.

The petitioners therefore pray that the house may be pleased to incorporate a company to construct a canal from a point on the Nelson river to Hudson Bay, and to improve the navigation of the waterways entering into Lake Winnipeg so as to secure continuous navigation with power to collect tolls, operate canal boats, warehouses and telephone lines; by which means the power in connection with the other uses and generally to exercise such powers as are given to railway corporations under the act, and may be applicable to land navigation.

MANITOBA RAILWAY.

TIME CARD Taking effect on Sunday, 1 December 1894.

STATIONS.		STATIONS.	
Winnipeg	12:00	Winnipeg	12:00
St. James	12:15	St. James	12:15
St. Paul	12:30	St. Paul	12:30
St. Louis	12:45	St. Louis	12:45
St. Charles	1:00	St. Charles	1:00
St. Mary	1:15	St. Mary	1:15
St. John	1:30	St. John	1:30
St. Peter	1:45	St. Peter	1:45
St. Michael	2:00	St. Michael	2:00
St. George	2:15	St. George	2:15
St. Andrew	2:30	St. Andrew	2:30
St. David	2:45	St. David	2:45
St. Martin	3:00	St. Martin	3:00
St. Anthony	3:15	St. Anthony	3:15
St. Francis	3:30	St. Francis	3:30
St. Elizabeth	3:45	St. Elizabeth	3:45
St. Rose	4:00	St. Rose	4:00
St. Ann	4:15	St. Ann	4:15
St. Agnes	4:30	St. Agnes	4:30
St. Clare	4:45	St. Clare	4:45
St. Thome	5:00	St. Thome	5:00
St. John	5:15	St. John	5:15
St. Peter	5:30	St. Peter	5:30
St. Paul	5:45	St. Paul	5:45
St. James	6:00	St. James	6:00
St. Mary	6:15	St. Mary	6:15
St. Michael	6:30	St. Michael	6:30
St. George	6:45	St. George	6:45
St. Andrew	7:00	St. Andrew	7:00
St. David	7:15	St. David	7:15
St. Martin	7:30	St. Martin	7:30
St. Anthony	7:45	St. Anthony	7:45
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St. Andrew	8:30	St. Andrew	8:30
St. David	8:45	St. David	8:45

Amalgamation Sale !!

Having made arrangements to open out a Montreal Departmental Store by January 1st next, we have decided for the next thirty days to offer some of the greatest bargains in the history of our City. The new firm under the name of

Strome & Whyte Bros Co., Limited

will be opened on the 5th of February next. Our place of business will be closed February 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th in order to make the necessary changes in the premises, open out new ways, etc., etc. And on the 5th of February, we will open the largest and most complete departmental store west of the City of Toronto, the desire of the trade is leading to large and varied stocks, and our effort will be to satisfy the demand of the purchasing public in this part of the country. In order to make room for our immense stock of Spring Dry Goods, Clothing and Gents' Furnishings, House Furnishings, Carpets, Oilcloths, Linoleums, Books and Stationery, Crockery and Glassware, we will during the month of January offer our goods at such prices that should fill our large premises to the door with anxious buyers.

Our stock is large and it must be made and stock reduced before the 1st of February, therefore, the public can rely on bargains in every department of the House. It is now past nine years since we came into your midst against great odds, and during all the drawbacks which we had to contend with, we have in the face of all this made our way to the top of the ladder, and today stand in the foremost ranks of the dry goods business of this country. We have built our business on sound and honest principles, and which is the only means of a continued success. We have worked to the interests of our customers which has proved a benefit to us. Our sale for January will be an every day sale, and thousands of dollars worth will be sold at less than they can be bought for today, as many times have advanced from 10 to 20 per cent. during the past six months. We expect a big trade and those who will give us an early call will have the choice of our magnificent stock, which will be reduced daily. Come and secure some of our bargains and save money. We thank our numerous customers for their liberal support during the past and hope for continuance of the same.

THE LEADING HOUSE

= McDiarmid Block. =

I. R. STROME.

THE MAIL.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 2ND, 1896.

THE ELECTIONS.

For the political interest of the Liberal Party, Federally and Provincially, Mr. Laurier did a bad thing in consulting Mr. L. A. Sifton at Montreal the other day. The dissolution of the Manitoba House following the interview was a confession the French of Quebec that a Laurier advised a protest against federal interference, and go far to convince them if he was in office he would think a great many times before interfering. They will, therefore, build nothing on him, but lean on Manitoba. And the part Mr. Sifton played in the conference can be no less disadvantageous to the Liberal party provincially. If this is a question of provincial rights it ought to be made one and not one of Federal expediency as Mr. Sifton made it in his conference. If the Manitoba people are to regard this from a Manitoba stand point, why should Mr. Laurier's necessities be an element in the consideration? This is a question for Mr. Sifton to answer.

Again the provincial authorities declared in the last contest it was their school law that was before the people, and as they made no change in it since then there is nothing new or which they should seek a verdict of the people. Then why ask for it prematurely? This threatened invasion of the Federal government amounts to nothing as no step in the direction of federal legislation has so far as the public are aware been yet taken, and to use a boy's phrase "There is no use in being scared before you're hurt."

A statesman in Mr. Greenway's shoes would have called the House together early in January and gone on with the business of the country till the Dominion government brought down its dreaded legislation, if any was ever brought down. If there was none brought in, or at least none to which the province should squarely object there would be nothing to call for a protest. If there was an objectionable measure proposed that would be the time to dissolve as then the people would know what they were protesting against. As the matter now stands, they have to assume on the representations of Messrs. Greenway & Co. that some measure very prejudicial to the province is proposed at Ottawa, and it is necessary to continue Mr. Greenway's administration to avert the consequences. This is certainly a very strange situation of things—the like of which was never seen before in practical politics. As we have before said the MAIL can ever be depended on in opposing the re-establishment of a second system of schools in Manitoba, but at the same time we must pronounce disapproval at the present moment nothing more nor less than the trick of a partisan to snatch a verdict under anything but proper circumstances. In the campaign the whole cry will be "Down with Federal coercion" before it is known that coercion will be resorted to, and the people will be asked to protest against an anticipated Federal Act that may or may not be passed instead of the record of the administration seeking for a new lease of power which is the real and only issue before

them, if they look at the situation in their proper senses.

ROLLED DOWN.

It must appear to all who look into this Manitoba school question properly, that most of the writing and talking on the subject is so much wasted wind. The first appeal to the Privy Council was to test the validity of the Local Act of 1890, and after every effort that could be made to prove its invalidity, it was declared by the highest authority its passage was within the power of the local government. This then shuts out effectually all the contentions that treaties, bills of rights, Constitutional Acts, &c., &c., guaranteed separate schools to the minority of this province. If there had been anything shown to the Privy Council to establish the contention the Roman Catholics were in any substantial way guaranteed separate schools by law, free or constitution they would have had to declare the Act of 1890 ultra vires of the Provincial Legislature, and therefore illegal. That they did not do so forever shuts out all reference to anything prior to the province coming into Confederation. We have then only to deal with phases of the question since Manitoba entered the Union.

There are some who contend the two decisions of the Privy Council are in conflict with one another, but they are not, for the B. N. A. Act provides that when separate schools are in any province, after the union established by law of the province, a change entails a grievance on the party affected, and one the Federal authorities have power to deal with. The questions submitted to the Privy Council in the second case were these—Were the disappointments of the Roman Catholics by the abolition of their schools a grievance in the meaning of the B. N. A. Act and are the Dominion government vested with power, if they choose to exercise it, to remedy this grievance? To both questions the answer was "Yes." Here then for the sake of correcting a technical grievance on 20,000 people the Dominion government contemplates forcing a real grievance on 120,000, and what may be millions in the future, merely because they are egged on to do so by the French Roman Catholics of Quebec. Can anything be more unjust? Suppose they refused to interfere in the matter the worst that could follow would be a defeat in the House or in the country and the formation of a government under Mr. Laurier, who, in turn, would suffer defeat, if he attempted to do what it is supposed the present government is going to do the coming session. Imagine a Cabinet Minister forcing such a burden upon the people of this province for all time merely because he dreads losing his own salary, if he refuses to do it. Heaven deliver Canada from such statesmanship.

What argument the Greenwayites have for opposing Mr. Frame in Denison it would take a philosopher to understand. In Mr. Sifton's address to the electors the only questions he raises are National Schools, Provincial Rights, No Interference, and as Mr. Frame liberally supported the government on these; it is but an act of base ingratitude for the government to oppose him now, but they will—though unsuccessfully.

The Brandon Sun says "the Greenway government is a very practical government." The Public accounts published by the government show that since Greenway came into office \$13,000 of the people's money has been taken from them and given to the Sun for its unfaltering support of Greenwayism, and now another rip is made into the treasury for an extra issue of that print to the electors shouting "No coercion." During that period Mr. Peterson drew about \$4,000 in Crown prosecutions for letting half his prisoners escape every assize. Verily, we repeat as the Sun says, "the Greenway government is a religiously practical government."

By the election of Jimmy McShane in Montreal Centre on Friday, the Ottawa government must see their playing with the school question is fast forcing them "between the devil and the deep sea." Quebec will never be satisfied as we have frequently said with anything the Federal government can do in this school matter, and the effort to buy that province at Manitoba's expense will only alienate a large portion of Protestant vote in the west. The loss of Cardwell proves this also. What the government should have done was sat on the matter once and forever when the first decision of the Privy Council was given. This decision showed conclusively no right the minority had before Confederation was taken from them, and subsequent provincial acts were to meet the requirements of the people when passed. The few French votes they would lose on this stand would have been more than met by western gains, and the government would now be able to appeal on a question of principle and not one of expediency, which is their last resort. Statesmanship always tells in the end over street corner politics.

Should Mr. Laurier come into office at Ottawa by any means the public will see there is really no difference between the provincial parties on the school question. Very foolishly, we may say succubally the opposition the last session of the House submitted in opposition to the government's programme a series of resolutions which boiled down to that meant the acceptance of the Ontario system of Separate Schools. On every platform in the present struggle this will be thrown into the faces of opposition candidates as a commitment to separate schools. Against this it will yet be seen, if Mr. Laurier assumes office at Ottawa, that that gentleman and Mr. Sifton have fixed it up for the Greenwayites. Mr. Laurier in office would say, as Greenway intimates in his address he would, there should be a commission to investigate, and that commission to suit their masters would find hardships and grievances the Local government should remove. As you suggest, gentlemen, would be the bland reply of Greenway and Sifton. Separate Schools, on the Ontario plan, as the Opposition suggested would be the result, and a dog behind the commission to justify it, would be the jump of the "Protestant heroes." Mark our words for this.

While the Greenwayites show themselves hoarse over the Dominion franchise Act, and it has many features that could be improved on, the last Manitoba elections show the gross unfairness of the Manitoba law that calls for attention. As there were four constituencies that went by ac-

clamation two on each side, there were 36 contests, and in these out of a total vote of 31,100 the government carried 26 seats, when by an equal distribution of the vote they would be entitled to 19 seats, as it is but about 850 votes for each constituency. Let the people have fair play, and if the country goes Greenway then the people will be to blame for the calamity, as it is, it is the iniquities of the franchise act that must be credited with the results.

The government at Ottawa in view of the way the elections are going are thinking of changing their remedial school policy. Messrs. Daly and Co. are now feeling they do not know as much about statesmanship as they thought they did. We do not know that shifting can do them much good at this hour, but at any rate we beg in our humble capacity to offer a few suggestions. The first thing they should do is tell the French they may rule old and new France, that is France in Europe and the province of Quebec, but they cannot be permitted any longer to rule Canada. They should then cut off taxation for government superannuations; unnecessary subsidies; overhaul the civil service; make the Senate elective; diminish the cabinet House and senate representatives; cut off lieutenant-governors. In the total of these changes they would effect a saving of about \$5,000,000 a year, by which amount they could reduce taxation. Our word for it if they announce these changes and give the people time to conclude they are in earnest in their programme, they will have no trouble in regaining their lost prestige.

It is said Dr. Montague effected a saving of \$10,000 in salaries and other expenditures in his department, that of secretary of state, last year, and that in his new department, Agriculture, his savings will be still more marked. Now as all our readers who confess the truth must admit, this is only in line with what the MAIL advocated for years, and for its advocacy it was called by "the heelers," "yelet the party" a Crit and a traitor. We have said before and we repeat it now that a saving of half a million a year may be made in the departmental expenditures at Ottawa and that as much more may be cut off the expenditures in the government offices over the country without in any way impairing efficiency, and this is more money than is raked annually out of the pockets of the farmers of Canada unnecessarily. Who, then, we ask again is the friend of the country and the conservative party the Journal that advocates the governmental saving and consequent reduced taxation, or the heeler, that says "go ahead, gentlemen, you know all about it, and we no nothing," all we have to do is to open our mouths and vote whenever you ask us to do so.

And now Jacques Cartier, which is all French Catholics and a conspiracy that never went Grit before, only when Laframée stuffed the ballot boxes, goes Grit by 575 of a majority. This is conclusive proof, that Laurier has given a secret pledge to the hierarchy that he will restore separate schools in Manitoba, if given power. He will then by having out Herodotus sweep Quebec; and by pledging themselves to Remedial Legislation, the government will lose the Protestant sections. It is now a clear case of licked in a general election, if not by defections in the approaching session. In office Laurier will fulfil his pledge by inducing Greenway & Co. to give separate schools, which time will show they have already promised in such a contingency. In turn Greenway & Co. will get Senatorships, Judgeships, &c., and leave their party like a drowning rat to its fate. This is not Mother Shipton's prophecy, but the next four years will find every word true all the same. What the MAIL feels for is the rank and file of the Conservative party who are sure to be fooled through the mistaken ideas and blinded policy of the leaders, and the country in the calamity that will befall it under the rule of Mr. Laurier and his "Free Trade as it is in England."

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and weak. Fortunately a friend who had used Hood's Sarsaparilla with great benefit, kindly recommended me to try it. I did so and a perfect cure has been effected. I am now as well as I ever was, and I would not be without Hood's Sarsaparilla in my house for anything." Mrs. G. KERN, 245 Manning Ave., Toronto, Ont.

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Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take,
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24 lbs. Sugar.....	1.00
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3 lbs. Corn Starch.....	25
6 bars Royal Crown Soap.....	25
4 pail Jam or Syrup.....	65
1 box Biscuits.....	20
10 lbs. Rolled Oats.....	25
1 can Catfishing.....	15
1 can Tomatoes.....	15
1 can Eggs.....	10
Evaporated Milk.....	10
3 lbs. Candies.....	25
1 can Baking Powder.....	15
1 lb. Almonds.....	20
1 lb. Peppercorns.....	15
Large cans Tobacco.....	20

—Other low quotations later on.

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Captain Sweeney, U.S.A., San Diego, Cal. says: "Shilo's Catarrh Remedy is the first medicine I have ever found that would do me any good." Price 50c. For sale by N. H. Holm.
Norway Pine Syrup, cures coughs, colds, and all throat and lung troubles, price 25 and 30 cents.
The best cough cure is Haggard's Pectoral Balsam. It heals the lungs and cures coughs and colds.

THE FAMILY MEDICINE.

Trout Lake, Ont., Jan. 2, 1890.
W. H. Costerock, Blackville.
Dear Sir—For a number of years I have used and sold your "Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills." I consider them the very best for "Family Use," and all customers speak highly of them.
Yours truly, R. Lawson.

FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. It is a safe and reliable remedy for all ailments of children, and is the only remedy that will cure them without doing any harm. It is the only remedy that will cure them without doing any harm. It is the only remedy that will cure them without doing any harm.

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Having dissolved partnership with Mr. How, I am now continuing in the old stand, opposite the City Hall, on my own account, where I propose to give all customers the very best satisfaction in all work entrusted to me with special attention to HOUSEHOLDING.
WM. WILSON.

UNRIVALLED DUCALIN RIBBARD IS IN GREAT DEMAND. LARGE ORDERS FOR SATURDAY. NEW POTATOES BEST ON THE MARKET. COME EARLY AND GET YOUR SUPPLIES.

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Are to make an important announcement in this space next issue.

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All kinds of produce bought and sold.
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NEW Harness Shop

BRANDON,
In MURKIN'S OLD STAND, corner of Rossar and 6th Street, S. & Horbridge, of OTTAWA, have opened at the above, with a large stock of Saddle, Harness, hardware, Trunks, Robes, Horse blankets, &c., and which will be sold at Ottawa prices. Immense stock of HORSE BLANKETS to be cleared out at EASTERN PRICES. Harness men and merchants send in your orders which will be filled at bottom prices.

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THE DRUNKARD'S DOG.

He Saved His Master from Being Sent to the Prison.

The New York Times reports that Policeman Logan, of that city, saw a man lying intoxicated on the pavement, and went toward him, meaning to wake him. As he drew near, however, he saw a straddle bulldog standing beside the sleeper, and as the policeman leaned forward to shake the man the dog growled and showed his teeth. Logan stepped back for fear of being bitten. The drunkard's name was Collins.

"Hey, there," said Logan, Collins voices

up.
"Tell your dog to let me arrest you."
The dog struggled to his feet, and said to the dog: "Come on, Bully, we're rested."
The dog "barked" excitedly, and the policeman took him to the Thirteenth station-house. "There was no reason why the pup should be locked up, but it was plain that he intended to stick to his master, no matter what he could, and, therefore, I was obliged to put the cell in which Collins spent the night."
The dog accompanied Collins when he took him down to Jefferson Market police court, and he refused to leave him when Justice Hogan asked:
"Well, sir, what have you to say for yourself?"
"I said to him, 'Bully,'" whispered Collins to the pup, and the pup jumped upon the scales, where the justice could see him, sat up, held up his forepaws and whined. "Collins is in court, too," said the justice.
"Are you sorry?" Collins asked him.
The pup whined loudly and more loudly.

"Well, young man," said the justice, "I'll let you go this time on account of your father. I don't think you deserve such a punishment as the whipping you have had and had a drunken master. I would have him. But I guess dogs are more faithful than men."

"Thank you, your Honor," said Collins. "I shall go home to my old blind legs, every short, joyous romp and master out of the court room beside his boarder."

How to Make a Small Double-Runner.

Every real boy likes coasting. It is a very healthful and exciting amusement, and if proper care is taken it is not dangerous.

A double-runner should be at least five feet long, and strong enough to carry two boys or boys comfortably. Any boy who has a few scraps of wood and a few pounds of common-sense can make one if he follows these directions. Well-seasoned pine

FIG. 1.

are given in FIG. 3, except the width of the sleds, which is ten inches. Be sure that the braces are strong and fit tightly.




FIG. 3

Screw the top boards,—which are to cover the braces and the space between them to the sleds, and across the front end of the front sled fasten a strong wooden bar long

Now we are ready for the turning gear. The general plan can be seen in Fig. 3. C is a sectional view of the long top board of the double-runner, and D is a sectional view of the top board of the front sled. A stout bolt acts as a pivot, around which the two pieces M and N, which are

The back sled now remains to be fastened in place. Fig. 4 shows a very ingenious device. It is a side view. At H there is a hinge which allows the front part of the sled to slip up when the double-runner is going over a hilltop. The bar marked K is firmly screwed to the long seat board P. The breadth of K is, of course, equal to




FIG. 4

that of the sled, viz., ten inches. The top board P is five feet long.

Having fastened the back sled to the top board as described above, the double-run-

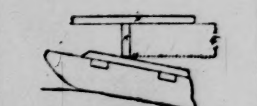
ner is finished, except that it needs some steel runners and a coat of paint. Therefore go to a blacksmith who likes boys, and get him to make runners to fit the sleds. Fasten them on, and paint the whole double-runner, top and bottom. You will then have a sled fit for a king.

"I knew I should see you to-day," she said, "and preferred to wait until you had heard Miss Selwyn's proposition."
"What proposition?" asked Forrester.
Does she want to divide the property with me?" And he laughed bitterly.
"Something of that kind," said Angela gravely. "She says she does not like to marry you and she does not like to re-

FIG. 4

that of the sled, viz., ten inches. The top board P is five feet long.

Having fastened the back sled to the top board as described above, the double-runner is finished, except that it needs some steel runners and a coat of paint. Therefore go to a blacksmith, who likes boys, and get him to make runners to fit the sleds. Fasten them on, and paint the



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